। ನದೀ ತಾರತಮ್ಯ ಸ್ತೋತ್ರಮ್ ।

Bhagavadroopa Chintane in rivers with Nadee Taratamya order

Ganga	Madhava Roopa
Godavari	Veera Narayana Roopa
Krishnaveni	Janardhana Roopa
Swami Pushkarini	Varaha & Srinivasa Roopa
Chandra Pushkarini	Vamana Roopa
Manasa Sarovara	Madhusoodana Roopa
Kaveri	Ranganatha Roopa
Saraswathi	Padmanabha Roopa
Sarayoo	Ramachandra Roopa
Tungabhadra	Varaha Roopa
Yamuna	Yamaputra Krishna Roopa
Narmada	Mahavishnu Roopa
Sindhoo	Srimannaaraayana Roopa
Bhavanashini	Nrusimha Roopa
Kumadhwati	Trivikrama Roopa
Malaapaha	Janardhana Roopa
Tamraparni	Anantha Namaka Roopa
Bheemarathi	Sridhara Roopa
Manjula	Hayagreeva Roopa
Pinakini	Keshava Roopa

(The rivers with the same colour indicates same kakshya)

। ನದೀ ತಾರತಮ್ಯ ಸ್ತೋತ್ರಮ್ ।

ವಿಷ್ಣುಪಾದಾಬ್ಜ ಸಂಭೂತಾ ಗಂಗಾ ಸರ್ವಾಧಿಕಾ ಮತಾ ।
ತತೋ ಗೋದಾವರೀ ನ್ಯೂನಾ ಕೃಷ್ಣವೇಣೀ ತತೋಽಧಮಾ । ೧ ।
ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಚಂದ್ರಾ ಪುಷ್ಕರಿಣ್ಯೌ ಮಾನಸಂ ಚ ಸರೋವರಂ ।
ಕೃಷ್ಣವೇಣ್ಯಾ: ಸಮಸ್ತಾಭ್ಯ: ಕಾವೇರೀ ಚ ಸರಸ್ವತೀ । ೨ ।
ಹಿನೇಽನ್ಯೋನ್ಯಸಮೇ ತಾಭ್ಯಾಮೂನಾ ಚ ಸರಯೂ ತಥಾ ।
ತುಂಗಭದ್ರಾ ಸಮಾ ತಸ್ಯಾ: ಕಾಲಿಂದ್ಯೂನಾ ತತೋಽಧಮೇ । ೩ ।
ನರ್ಮದಾಸಿಂಧುಸರಿತೌ ತತ್ಸಮಾ ಭವನಾಶಿನೀ ।
ತತ: ಕುಮುದ್ವತೀ ನೀಚಾ ತತೋ ನೀಚಾ ಮಲಾಪಹಾ । ೪ ।
ತಾಮ್ರಪರ್ಣೀ ಭೀಮರಥೀ ವಂಜುಲಾ ಚ ಪಿನಾಕಿನೀ ।
ಪೃಥಕ್ ಸಾಗರಗಾಮಿನ್ಯೋ ನದ್ಯೋ ಭೀಮರಥೀಸಮಾ: । ೫ ।
ತತೋಽನ್ಯಾ: ಸರಿತೋ ನೀಚಾಸ್ತಟಾಕಾಶ್ಚ ತತೋಽಧಮಾ: ।
ತತೋ ನೀಚಾ: ಪುಷ್ಕರಿಣ್ಯೋ ದೇವಖಾತಾಶ್ಚ ತತ್ಸಮಾ: । ೬ ।
ತತೋ ವಾಪ್ಯೋಽಧಮಾಸ್ತಾಭ್ಯ: ಕೂಪಾ: ಸರ್ವಾಧಮಾ ಮತಾ:।
ಸ್ತೋತ್ರಮಾರ್ಘ್ಯಂ ಪ್ರದಾತವ್ಯಂ ಅವರಾಸು ನ ಚಾನ್ಯಥಾ । ೭ ।
ರಾಘವೇಂದ್ರೇಣ ಯತಿನಾ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾಂಡಾಖ್ಯಂ ಪುರಾಣಗ: ।
ಇತ್ಯುಧೃತ: ಸಾರಭಾಗೋ ನದೀ ನೀಚೋಚ್ಚ ಸೂಚಕ: । ೮ ।

॥ ಇತಿ ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಘವೇಂದ್ರಯತಿಕೃತ ನದೀತಾರತಮ್ಯಸ್ತೋತ್ರಂ ॥

। नदी तारतम्य स्तोत्रम् ।

विष्णुपादाब्ज संभूता गंगा सर्वाधिका मता ।
ततो गोदावरी न्यूना कृष्णवेणी ततोऽधमा । १ ।
स्वामि चंद्रा पुष्करिण्यौ मानसं च सरोवरं ।
कृष्णवेण्याः समस्ताभ्यः कावेरी च सरस्वती । २ ।
हिनेऽन्योन्यसमे ताभ्यामूना च सरयू तथा ।
तुंगभद्रा समा तस्याः कालिंदूना ततोऽधमे । ३ ।
नर्मदासिंधुसरितौ तत्समा भवनाशिनी ।
ततः कुमुद्वती नीचा ततो नीचा मलापहा । ४ ।
ताम्रपर्णी भीमरथी वंजुला च पिनाकिनी ।
पृथक् सागरगामिन्यो नद्यो भीमरथीसमाः । ५ ।
ततोऽन्याः सरितो नीचास्तटाकाश्च ततोऽधमाः ।
ततो नीचाः पुष्करिण्यो देवखाताश्च तत्समाः । ६ ।
ततो वाप्योऽधमास्ताभ्यः कूपाः सर्वाधमा मताः ।
स्वोत्तमार्घ्यं प्रदातव्यं अवरासु न चान्यथा । ७ ।
राघवेंद्रेण यतिना ब्रह्मांडाख्यं पुराणगः ।
इत्युध्द्रतः सारभागो नदी नीचोच्च सूचकः । ८ ।
॥ इति श्री राघवेंद्रयतिकृत नदीतारतम्यस्तोत्रं ॥

Here Rayaru has given the names of various rivers, wells, canals, sarovaraas, etc in just 8 shlokaas

" स्वोत्तमार्घ्यं प्रदातव्यं अवरासु न चान्यथा "|

Here he has informed us that while doing snaana in a river, we must give arghya to Nadee abhimaani Devategalu. But cautioned that while giving arghya, we must not give arghya to a river which is lower in grade than the one in which you are taking bath. While narrating the taratamya, he has used the words "nyUnaa", "adhamaa", "hInaa", "Unaa", "nIchaa", and has given the Nadee taaratamya summary from Brahmaanda Puraana.

विष्णुपादाब्ज संभूता गंगा सर्वाधिका मता ।

"Gangaa" is the shreshta or the best among all the rivers as it has come out of the "paadakamala" of Srihari. There is extra saannidya of Srihari in Ganga.

When Trivikrama roopi bhagavanta touched the Brahmaanda kavaaTa with his right foot's angusta, the shuddodaka came out of it and entered "satya loka" of Brahmadevaru, who stored in his "kamandala" and the had the prakshalane. While other rivers flows in bhooloka only, Ganga flows in triloka, and removes all sins, so she is the "shresta". She flows in Badari, Hrusheekesha, Haridwara,

Kaashi, Prayaaga and enters Bay of Bengal. Even while doing snaana in ordinary water, we must have the namochcharane of Ganga and the sannidhana of Ganga can be brought there.

Ganga river snaana mantra -
"विष्णुपादाब्जसंभूते गंगे त्रिपथगामिनी ।
धर्मद्रवेति विख्याते पापं मे हर जाह्नवी । "

Argya mantra in Ganga
"ब्रह्मकमंडलु संभूते पूर्णचंद्र निभानने ।
त्रैलोक्यवंदिते गंगे गृहाणार्घ्यं नमोस्तुते ।"

When doing snaana in well, sarovara, pushkarini, and rivers we have to give arGya to Vishnu, Ganga and Surya apart from the respective theerthabhimani devates. But while doing snaana in Ganga we must give arGya to Vishnu, Surya, Ganga only and not to other theerthabhimani devate.

"ततो गोदावरी न्यूना" –

Godavari comes next to Ganga in shrestatva. This is one among the "saptamahanadi". Its birth place is Tryambaka parvata near Nasik. It flows upto Rajamahendri.

Srimadacharyaru in his Krishnamruta MaharNava Says “Shanmaasa phaladaa gOdaa” meaning the snaana phala from Godavari will be there for six months.

Argya mantra in Godavari
"वृद्धगंगे महापुण्ये गौतमस्याघनाशिनी।
गृहाणार्घ्यं मयादत्तं गोदावि नमोस्तुते।"

“कृष्णवेणी ततोऽधमा”

Krishnaveni is the sangama of “Krishna” and “Veni”. She borns in Sahyaadri
“Krishnaveni” snaana mantra –
"सह्यपादोद्भवे देवि श्रीशैलोत्संगगामिनी ।
कृष्णवेणेति विख्याते सर्वपापप्रणाशिनी ।"

Argya Mantra in “Krishnaveni” -
"कृष्णे कृष्णांग संभूते जंतूनां पापहारिणि
नमस्त्वे सलिलश्रेष्ठे गृहाणार्घ्यं नमोस्तुते"।

Swami Pushkarini, Chandrapushkarini and Manasa Sarovaro are equal to “Krishnaveni”

"स्वामिचंद्रापुष्करिण्यौ मानसं च सरोवरम् । कृष्णवेण्याः समाः"

It is in Bhoovaikunta – Tirupathi, where Srihari has kept his sannidhana through Varaha and Srinivasa roopaas. There are several theerthaas, one among them is Swami Pushkarni Tirtha – where it is said that

"स्वामि पुष्करिणीतीरे रमया सहमोदते"

While doing snaana in Swamipushkarini, we must have the dhyana as "Srihari will be standing with Sridevi-Bhoodevi, holding his Shanka, Chakra, and varadamudre.

Chandra Pushkarini - It is a sarovara, which can be found in the fifth praakaara among sapta praakaraas at Sriranga. It is believed that Chandra did penance at this place for more than thousand years as per Sri Vadirajaru in Theerthaprabandha

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Maanasa sarovara –

This is in Himalaya mountain range, which has the special saannidhya of many devategalu.
Kaveri and Saraswathi –

Both these rivers are in the same kakshye.

Kaveri - It takes its birth in Bhagamandala Talakaveri. She was earlier Agastya Maharshi’s wife Lopamudre and now born as daughter of “Kavera” Rushi – Kaveri. In Sriranga, Kaveri flows in two directions. We can find Kaveri in all the Ranga kshetraas viz., Aadiranga – Srirangapatna, Madhyaranga – Shivanasamudra and Antyaranga – Sriranga. In all these places Srihari is in the roopa of Ranganathaswami only.

Argya mantra in Kaveri –
नमः करालवदने नमस्ते कलिनाशिनि ।
नमस्ते देवि कावेरि गृहाणार्घ्यं नमोस्तुते ।

Saraswathi - It flows from Himalaya near Shamyapraasa, where there is Vyasashrama in Badari. In “Prayag” – Saraswathi flows as guptagamini, alongwith Gange and Yamune – so it is Triveni sangama.

Sarayoo - This flows in Ayodhye, the Ramajanmabhoomi. This is in the kakshya next to Kaveri & Saraswathi.

Tungabhadra -
“Tungabhadra” and “Sarayoo” both are in the same kakshya.

Tunga & Bhadra are born from the teeth of “Varaha devaru” and joins in Koodli near Shimoga and flows in Honnali, Mantralaya, etc. There is a saying “gangaa snaanam tungaa paanam”, meaning the Tunga river is very very tasty.

Kalindee or Yamune –

Yamuna river comes next to Tungabhadra. She is the daughter of Soorya from Sanjyadevi and the sister of Yamadevaru. This is also one among the sapta mahanadees. Yamunotri is the janma staana of this river. As this river flows in Kalinda parvata ranges it is called as “Kalindee” and Krishna did the Kalinga mardhana in this river only.

Narmada – Sindu

Next to Yamune in taaratamya - comes Narmada which borns in Vindyaparvata and Sindhu River.

Bhavanaashine

It flows in Ahobila which is the capital of Hiranyakashipu and it is Nava Naarasimha kshetra.

Next to Bhavanashini comes Kumudhwati.

Next to Kumudwati comes “Malaapaha” – which removes daihika and maanasika kalmasha in us.

Next to Malaapaha comes Taamraparni, Bheemarathi, Manjula and Pinakini which are equal in Kakshya.

Tamraparni - flows in Tirunelveli in Tamilnadu, where we can find the Moola Vrundavana of Sri Vibudendra Tirtharu.

Bheemarathi – Flows in Pandaraapura in Maharastra which is also called as Chandrabhaaga, where Sri Jagannathadasaru got the ankita as "Jagannathavittala".

Pinakini - This flows as two channels viz., Dakshina Pinakini and Uttara Pinakini, which is said to be the birth place of Trivikrama

Next – Saagaragaami Rivers – which flows independently and are equal to Bheemarathi and joins the Sea

Next – All other rivers

Next – Pushkarini – Which are usually found in the Eshaanya direction of the devastaanas.

Next – Sarovaraas

Next – Tataakaas – which flows in villages, forests and mountain ranges in half chandrakruti.

Next – Devakhata -

Next – Koopaas – which is about 5 Feet width, created by digging earth and covered with Cement blocks (bhaavi)

Collection from :
Source – Sri Venkatanarasimhacharya Rajapurohit
in "Sri Raghavendra grantha muktavali"

। నదీ తారతమ్య స్తోత్రమ్ ।

విష్ణుపాదాబ్జ సంభూతా గంగా సర్వాధికా మతా ।
తతో గోదావరీ న్యూనా కృష్ణవేణీ తతో ధమా । ౧ ।
స్వామి చంద్రా పుష్కరిణ్యౌ మానసం చ సరోవరం ।
కృష్ణవేణ్యా: సమస్తాభ్య: కావేరీ చ సరస్వతీ । ౨ ।
హీనే న్యోన్యసమే తాభ్యామూనా చ సరయూ తథా ।
తుంగభద్రా సమా తస్యా: కాలింద్యూనా తతో ధమే । ౩ ।
నర్మదాసింధుసరితౌ తత్సమా భవనాశినీ ।
తత: కుముద్వతీ నీచా తతో నీచా మలాపహా । ౪ ।
తామ్రపర్ణి భీమరథీ వంజులా చ పినాకినీ ।
పృథక్ సాగరగామిన్యో నద్యో భీమరథీసమా: । ౫ ।
తతో న్యా: సరితో నీచాస్తటాకాశ్చ తతో ధమా: ।
తతో నీచా: పుష్కరిణ్యో దేవఖాతాశ్చ తత్సమా: । ౬ ।
తతో వాప్యో ధమాస్తాభ్య: కూపా: సర్వాధమా మతా: ।
స్నోత్రమార్ఘ్యం ప్రదాతవ్యం అవరాసు న చాన్యథా । ౭ ।
రాఘవేంద్రేణ యతినా బ్రహ్మాండాఖ్యం పురాణగ: ।
ఇత్యుధృత: సారభాగో నదీ నీచోచ్చ సూచక: । ౮ ।

॥ ఇతి శ్రీ రాఘవేంద్రయతికృత నదీతారతమ్యస్తోత్రం ॥

|nadī tāratamya stōtram|

viṣṇupādābja saṁbhūtā gaṁgā sarvādhikā matā |
tatō gōdāvarī nyūnā kr̥ṣṇavēṇī tatō dhamā | 1 |
svāmi caṁdrā puṣkariṇyau mānasaṁ ca sarōvaraṁ |
kr̥ṣṇavēṇyā: samastābhya: kāvērī ca sarasvatī | 2 |
hinē nyōnyasamē tābhyāmūnā ca sarayū tathā |
tuṁgabhadrā samā tasyā: kāliṁdyūnā tatō dhamē | 3 |
narmadāsiṁdhusaritau tatsamā bhavanāśinī |
tata: kumudvatī nīcā tatō nīcā malāpahā | 4 |
tāmraparṇī bhīmarathī vaṁjulā ca pinākinī |
pr̥thak sāgaragāminyō nadyō bhīmarathīsamā: | 5 |
tatō nyā: saritō nīcāstaṭākāśca tatō dhamā: |
tatō nīcā: puṣkariṇyō dēvakhātāśca tatsamā: | 6 |
tatō vāpyō dhamāstābhya: kūpā: sarvādhamā matā:|
svōttamārghyaṁ pradātavyaṁ avarāsu na cānyathā | 7 |
rāghavēṁdrēṇa yatinā brahmāṁḍākhyaṁ purāṇaga: |
ityudhvrata: sārabhāgō nadī nīcōcca sūcaka: | 8 |

|| iti śrī rāghavēṁdrayatikr̥ta nadītāratamyastōtraṁ ||

| நதீ தாரதம்ய ஸ்தோத்ரம் |

விஷ்ணுபாதாப்ஜ ஸம்பூதா கம்கா ஸர்வாதிகா மதா |
ததோ கோதாவரீ ந்யூநா க்ருஷ்ணவேணீ ததோ தமா | க |
ஸ்வாமி சம்த்ரா புஷ்கரிண்யௌ மாநஸம் ச ஸரோவரம் |
க்ருஷ்ணவேண்யா: ஸமஸ்தாப்ய: காவேரீ ச ஸரஸ்வதீ | உ |
ஹிநே ந்யோந்யஸமே தாப்யாமுநா ச ஸரயூ ததா |
தும்கபத்ரா ஸமா தஸ்யா: காலிம்த்யூநா ததோ தமே || ங |
நர்மதாஸிம்துஸரிதௌ தத்ஸமா பவநாஶிநீ |
தத: குமுத்வதீ நீசா ததோ நீசா மலாபஹா | ச |
தாம்ரபர்ணீ பீமரதீ வம்ஜுலா ச பிநாகிநீ |
ப்ருதக் ஸாகரகாமிந்யோ நத்யோ பீமரதீஸமா: | ரு |
ததோ ந்யா: ஸரிதோ நீசாஸ்தடாகாஶ்ச ததோ தமா: |
ததோ நீசா: புஷ்கரிண்யோ தேவகாதாஶ்ச தத்ஸமா: | கூ |
ததோ வாப்யோ தமாஸ்தாப்ய: கூபா: ஸர்வாதமா மதா: |
ஸ்வோத்தமார்க்யம் ப்ரதாதவ்யம் அவராஸு ந சாந்யதா | எ |
ராகவேம்த்ரேண யதிநா ப்ரஹ்மாம்டாக்யம் புராணக: |
இத்யுத்வ்ரத: ஸாரபாகோ நதீ நீசோச்ச ஸூசக: | அ |

|| இதி ஸ்ரீ ராகவேம்த்ரயதிக்ருத நதீதாரதம்யஸ்தோத்ரம் ||